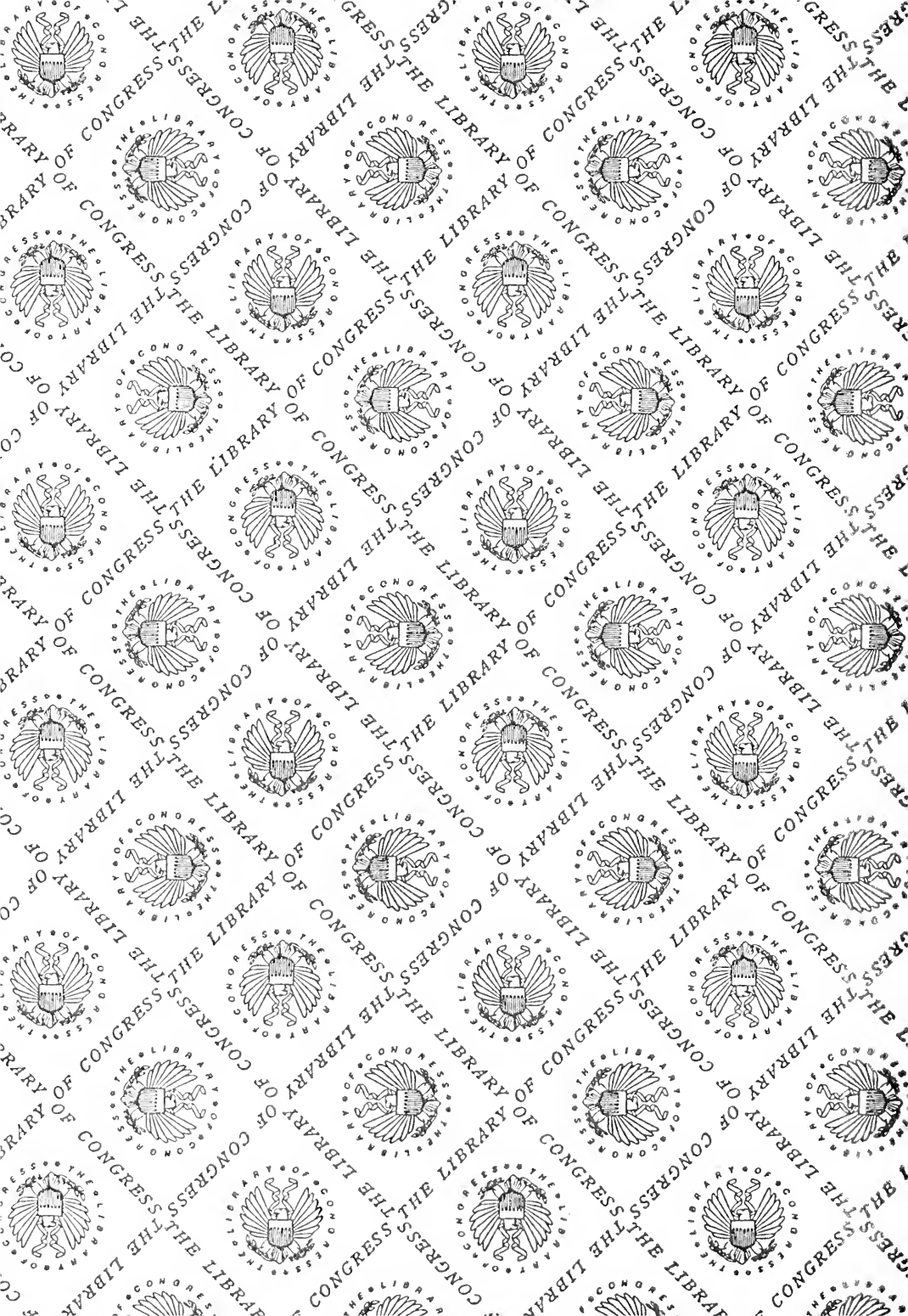
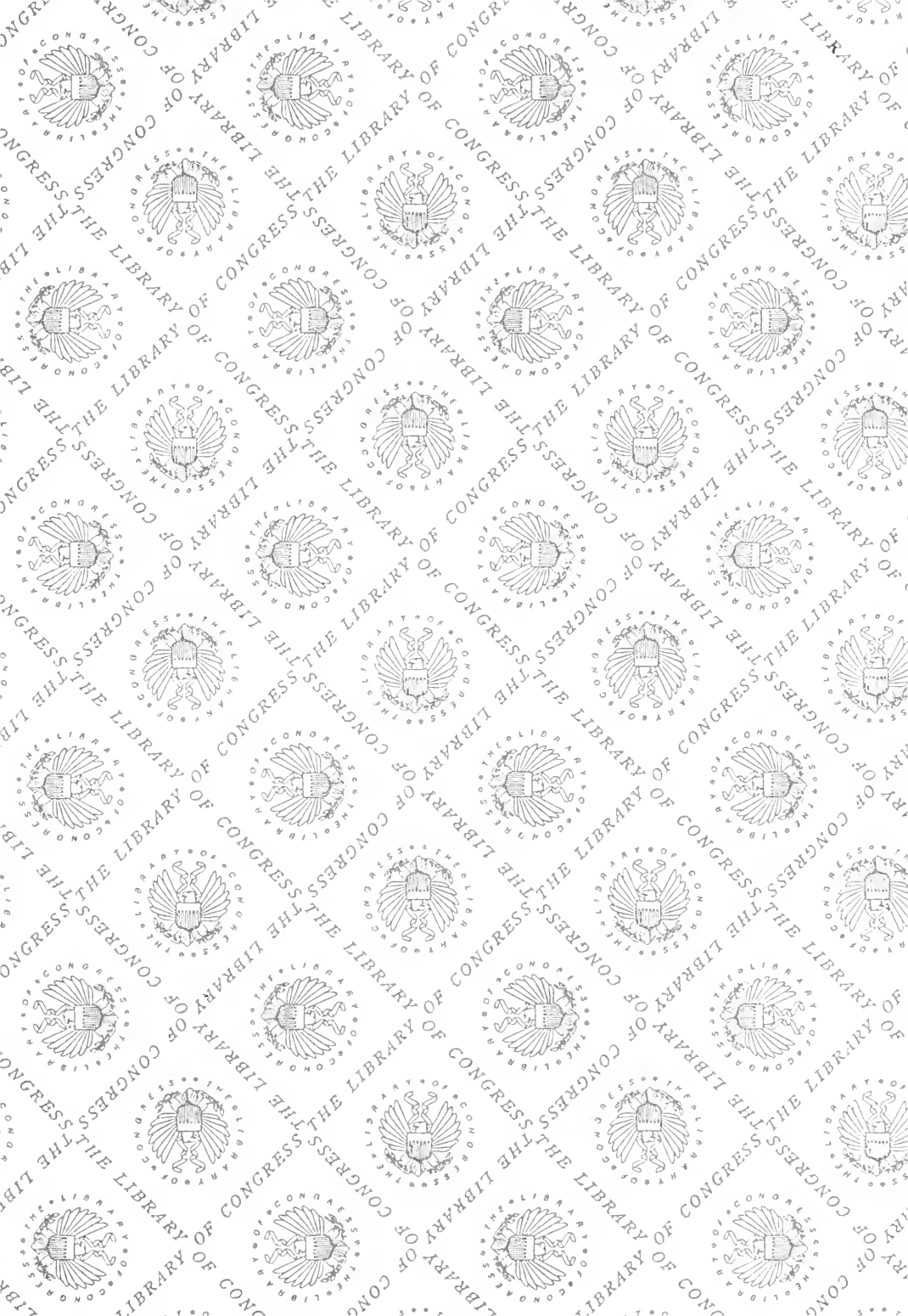


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FORTY OF BOSTON'S IMMORTALS

PRINTED FOR THE
STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

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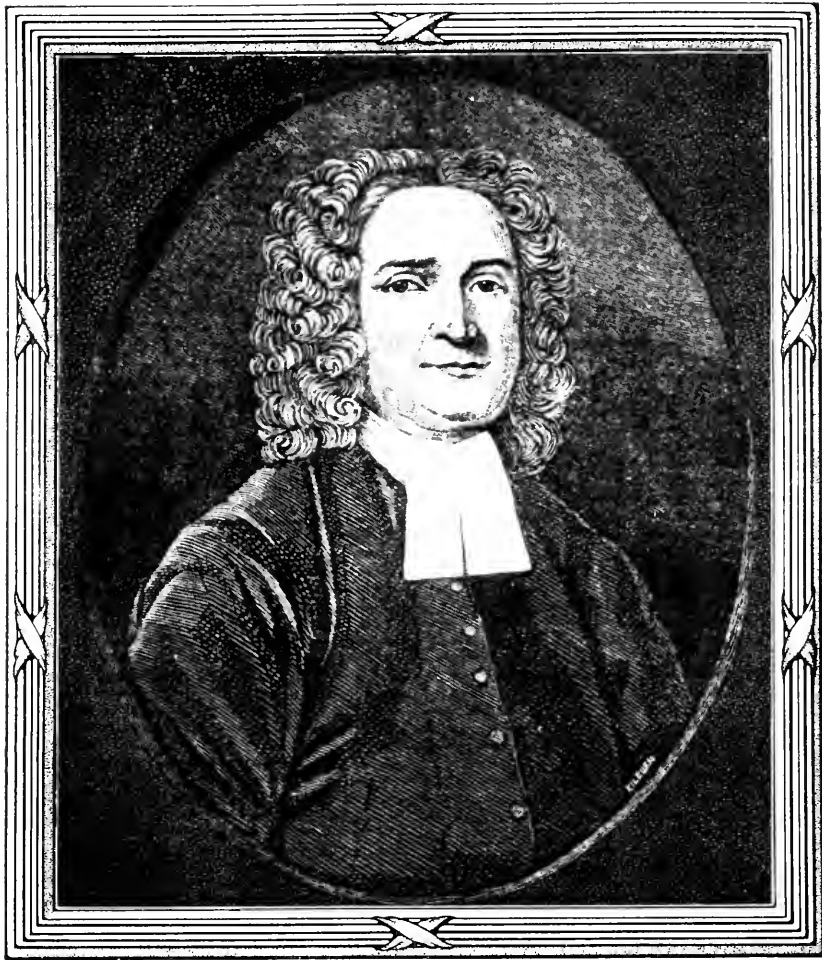
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HIS small book presents for your entertainment and information the portraits and a concise description of forty of those representative men who during the past have achieved prominence in various walks of life and whose lives belong to the history of Boston.

It does not purpose to be a complete record, but affords merely a glimpse and a thumb-nail history, as it were, of those whom the consensus of opinion would deem worthy of a place in a Boston Hall of Fame. Only those who have spent the greater part of their lives in Boston or Greater Boston, or have accomplished their work here, have been considered. Where no portraits are in existence, monuments have been reproduced.

The State Street Trust Company hopes that you will find this brochure worthy of preservation. Thanks are due to Mr. Charles F. Read, of the Bostonian Society, and to Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., for their assistance in the gathering of matter for this book. It is presented to you with the compliments of the State Street Trust Company.



JOHN COTTON
Clergyman

Born Derby, England,
April 12, 1585

Died Boston,
December 23, 1652

Rev. John Cotton, the vicar of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, England, for more than twenty years, fell under the ban of Archbishop Laud, and fled to New England, arriving here in 1633. He was ordained in the same year as colleague and teacher of the church in Boston, and became widely known as a preacher. He was deeply versed in the ancient languages, and published many religious works. A tablet was placed to his memory in St. Botolph's Church in 1850, chiefly by his descendants in New England, and a recumbent statue of him was erected in the First Church of Boston a few years ago, also by his descendants.

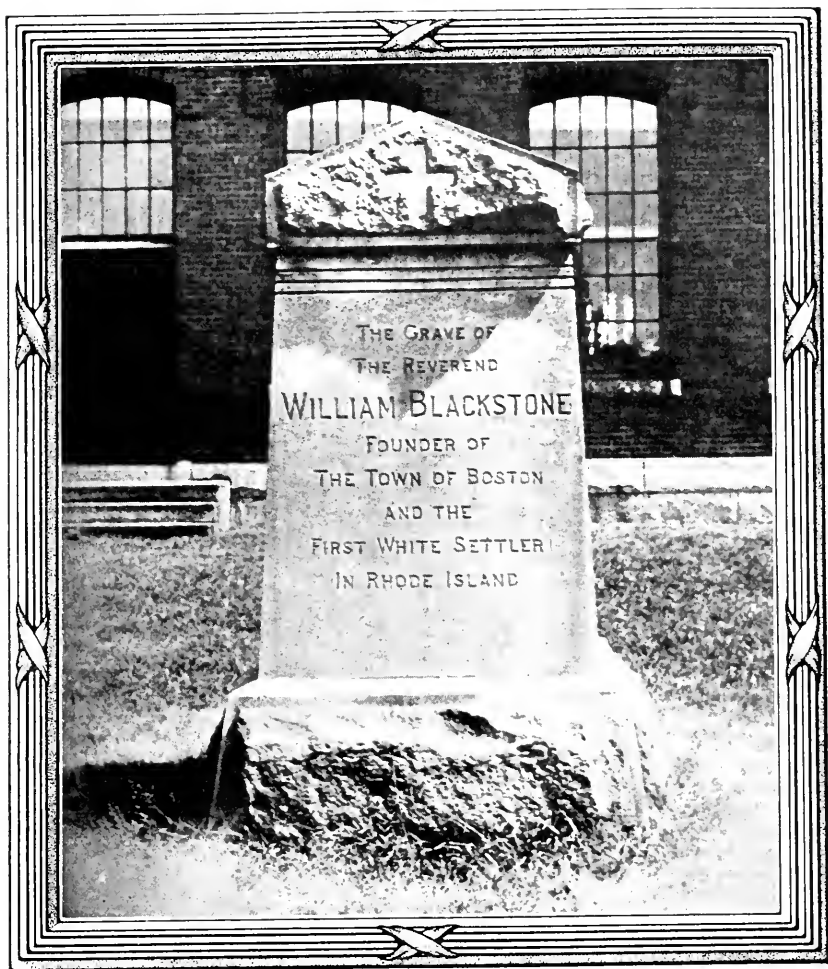


JOHN WINTHROP
Governor of Massachusetts

Born Groton, England,
January 12, 1587

Died Boston,
March 26, 1649

John Winthrop was made governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company in England in 1620, and came to New England in what is now called the Winthrop fleet. The colonists of this company, who brought their charter with them, settled Boston in 1630, and Winthrop was chosen governor each year until 1634 and for several terms in later years. His rule was marked by ability and firmness. A man of spotless character and the leading citizen in the colony, he was deeply mourned at his death.



WILLIAM BLACKSTONE First Settler in Boston

Born England,
1595

Died Rehoboth, R.I.,
May 20, 1675

William Blackstone, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, and a clergyman, had been the sole inhabitant of Shawmut for several years, when the Winthrop Company settled there in 1630 and gave it the name of Boston. His home was on the southerly slope of the eminence we now call Beacon Hill, near the present corner of Beacon and Charles Streets. In 1634, desiring to continue a life of retirement and study, Blackstone sold his estate and rights in the neck of land called Boston to the town authorities, and removed the following year to Rehoboth, R.I., where he resided until his death. His grave is located in Cumberland, R.I., and a monument has been erected over it to his memory.



JOHN ELIOT
Apostle to the Indians

Born Widford, England,
August, 1604

Died Roxbury, Mass.,
May 20, 1660

Rev. John Eliot came to New England in 1631, and was ordained the next year as pastor of the church at Roxbury. He continued in this charge until his death, and was venerated by the people of the town as their spiritual leader. He published many sermons and tracts, as was the custom of his time. John Eliot is best remembered for his effort to Christianize the Indians near the English settlements around Boston and in New England, and he was regarded as one of the most successful Indian missionaries. To improve their spiritual condition, he even learned their language, and published a Bible and grammar in the Indian dialect. *The illustration is from an old print, but not authentic, as no portrait is in existence.*



JOHN HARVARD
First Benefactor
of Harvard College

Born Southwark, England,
November 29, 1607

Died Charlestown, Mass.,
September 14, 1638

John Harvard, the first benefactor of the college which bears his name, was born in England, and was graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, in 1631. He emigrated to New England in 1637, being made a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in November of that year. He was soon ordained as pastor of the church in Charlestown, but died ere he had long filled the ministerial office. John Harvard left to the college at Cambridge half of his estate and also a library of more than three hundred volumes. As a tribute to his memory, the alumni of Harvard College erected in 1828 a monument in the ancient burial-place in Charlestown where he is interred.



SAMUEL SEWALL
Jurist

Born Bishopstoke, England,
March 28, 1652

Died Boston,
January 1, 1730

Samuel Sewall came to New England from England when a child. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1671, and later studied divinity, but marrying the daughter of John Hull, the rich mint-master of Boston, he devoted his future life to the public service. He held high office for many years in both the legislative and judicial branches of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. While a judge, he was relentless in his treatment of the so-called witches, and many of them were given their death sentences by him. Afterwards, seeing his awful mistake, before a large congregation he confessed his error, and begged the people to pray "that God might not visit his sin upon him, his family, or upon the land." Judge Sewall was one of the leading citizens of Boston of his time, and is best known to the present generation by his published diary, which is a wonderful pen picture of the time in which he lived.

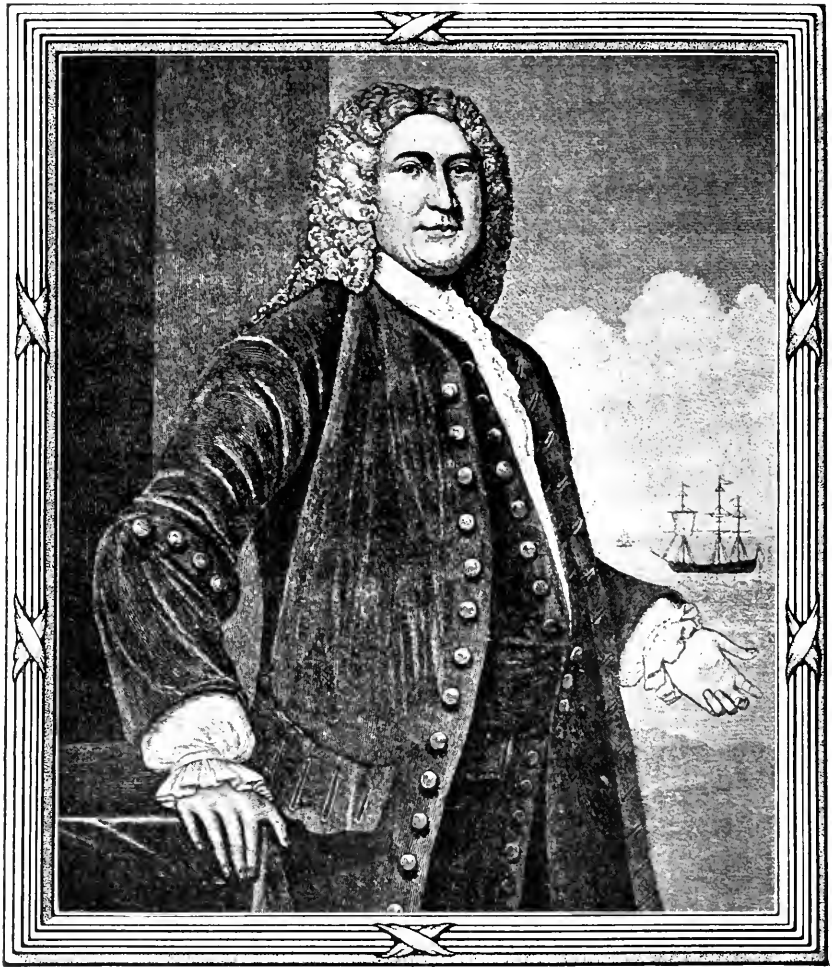


COTTON MATHER
Clergyman

Born Boston,
February 12, 1663

Died Boston,
February 13, 1728

Cotton Mather was so precocious a student that he was graduated with honor at Harvard College when he was sixteen years old. He then taught school for several years, after which he was ordained to the ministry and became colleague of his father, Rev. Increase Mather, then pastor of the "Old North" Church in Boston. He remained with this church as colleague and pastor until his death. He was a strong believer in witchcraft, and took a leading part in the persecution and trials of the so-called witches. His writings, of which perhaps the best known is his "Magnalia," comprised nearly four hundred volumes, chiefly of a religious nature.

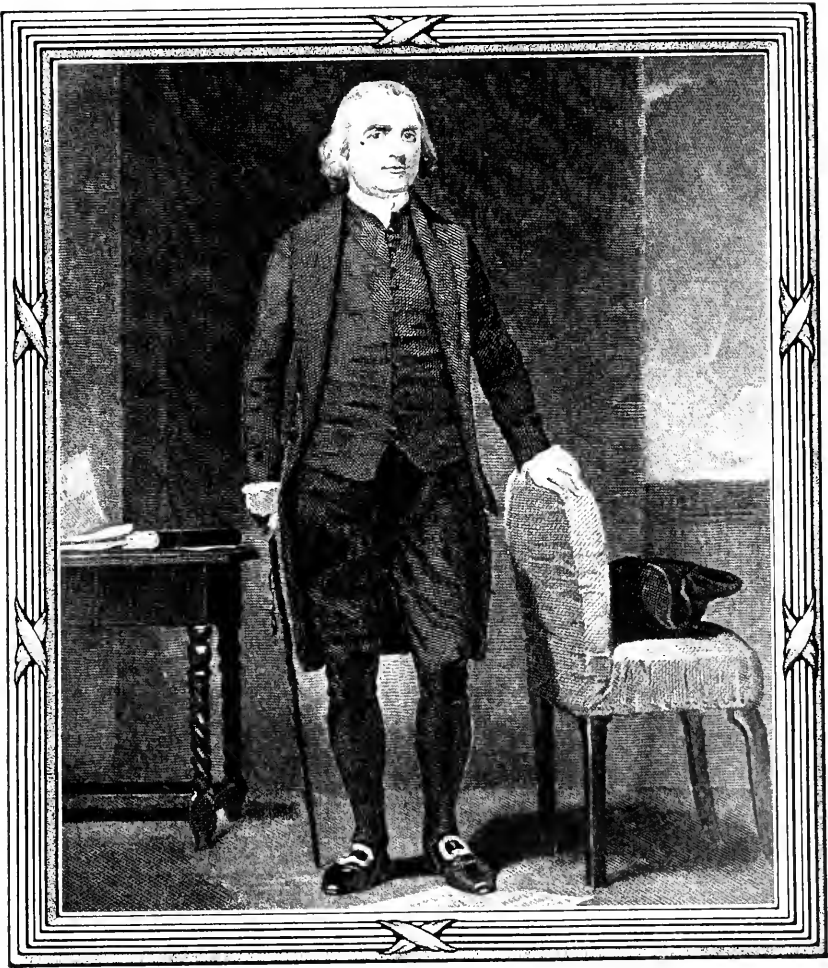


Born New Rochelle, N.Y.,
June 20, 1700

PETER FANEUIL
Merchant Benefactor

Died Boston,
March 3, 1743

Peter Faneuil, the son of a French Huguenot, became at the age of forty years the richest merchant of Boston. It was therefore wholly appropriate that he should build for the town of his adoption a market, over which should be a hall for the citizens of Boston to assemble in town meeting. The building was dedicated to public use as Faneuil Hall, September 10, 1742, and was the meeting-place of the patriots preceding and during the Revolution, from which fact it came to be known as the Cradle of Liberty. The hall and market are still in daily use.

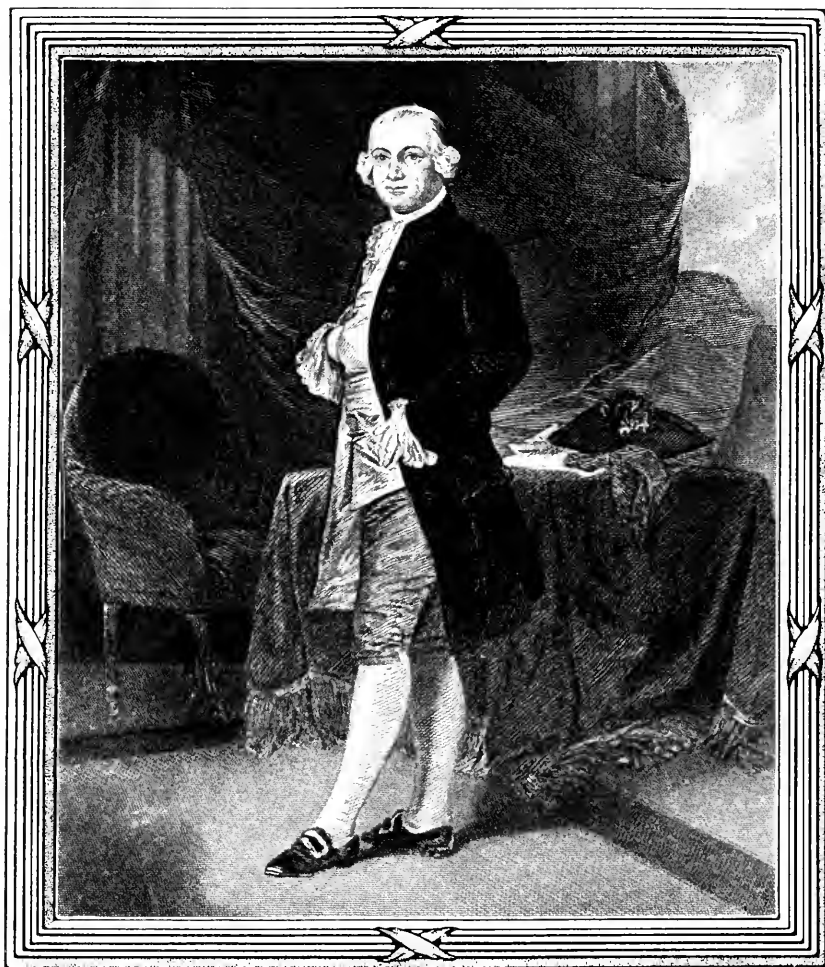


SAMUEL ADAMS
Patriot, Governor of
Massachusetts

Born Boston,
September 27, 1722

Died Boston,
October 2, 1803

Samuel Adams, by his patriotic advocacy of the liberties of the people in the American colonies, came to be known as "Father of the Revolution." He condemned British rule, and was one of the leaders in the events which immediately preceded the Revolution. He was a prominent member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1781, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and exerted great influence in the councils of his fellow-countrymen. Samuel Adams continued in public life after the great conflict was won, and was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts and later governor. His death was the occasion of national mourning.

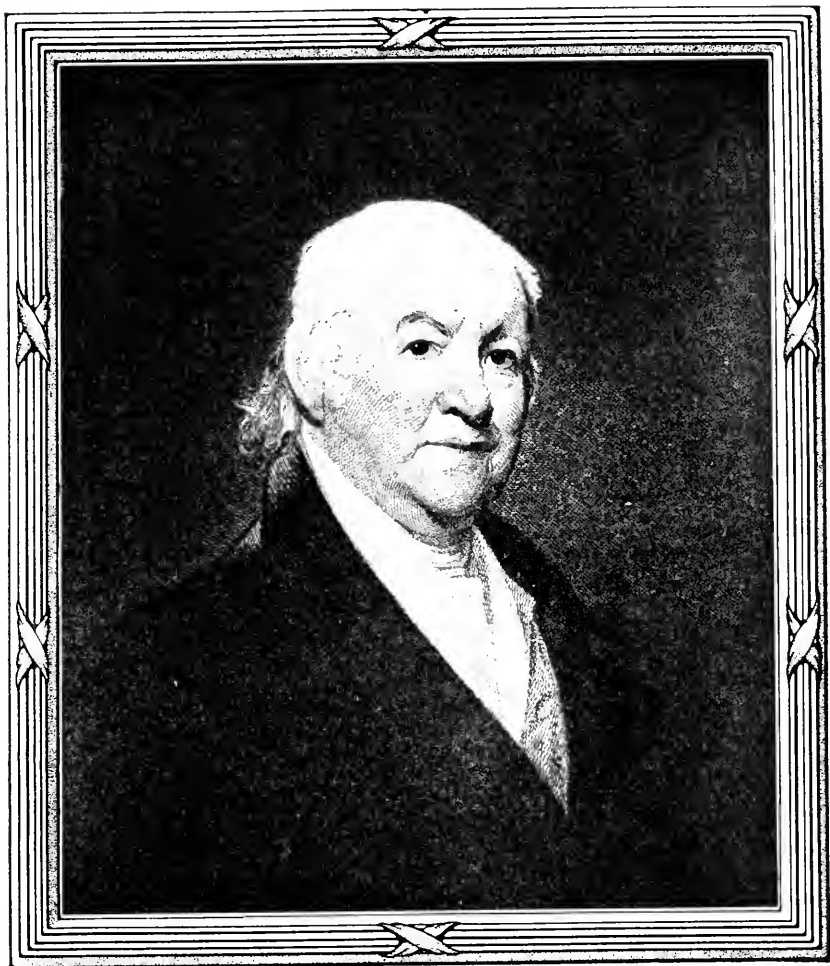


JAMES OTIS
Patriot

Born West Barnstable, Mass.,
February 5, 1725

Died Andover, Mass.,
May 23, 1873

James Otis was graduated at Harvard College in 1743, and became a lawyer, practising in Plymouth, Mass., and also in Boston, where he became widely known. His public career began in 1761, when in the present old State House he made his famous speech against the writs of assistance. He was soon elected to the General Court of Massachusetts, and he and Samuel Adams became the leading spirits of the patriots in the earlier events which preceded the Revolution. In 1769, as the result of a brutal assault by a political enemy, his brilliant mind became weakened, and the remainder of his life was spent in retirement.

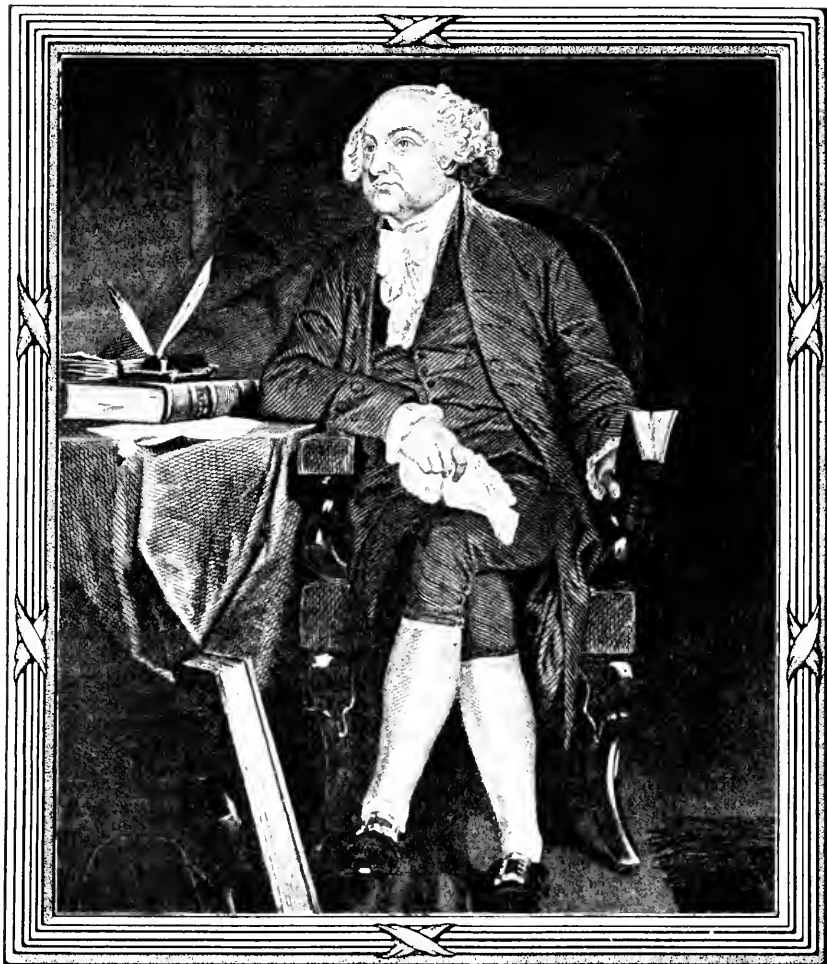


PAUL REVERE
Patriot

Born Boston,
January 1, 1735

Died Boston,
May 10, 1818

Paul Revere, who was of French Huguenot descent, was by trade a silversmith, engraver, and bell founder, and examples of his work are highly prized to-day by those who possess them. One of the best known of his engravings is his picture of the Boston Massacre. He became prominent in political events before the Revolution, and was made famous by his ride with William Dawes on the night of April 18, 1775, through the Middlesex villages to warn the country folk of the British expedition to Concord. Throughout the war he rendered efficient service to the patriot cause. Revere was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1794 to 1797 and first president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association from 1794 to 1797.

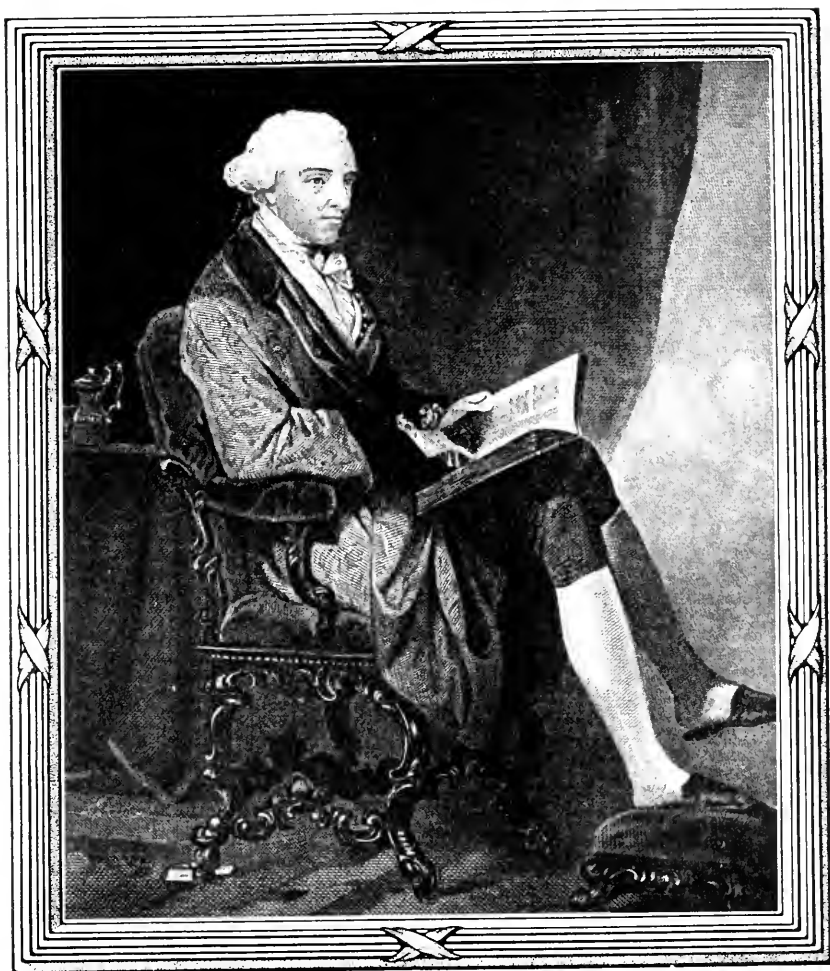


JOHN ADAMS
Second President of the
United States

Born Braintree, Mass.,
October 19, 1735

Died Quincy, Mass.,
July 4, 1826

John Adams, the son of a farmer, having taught school at Worcester and having studied law, soon acquired a reputation as a lawyer in his native town. He was counsel for the town of Boston in the opposition to the Stamp Act, and in 1770, having removed to that town, was elected to the General Court of Massachusetts. From this time he was continuously in public life for more than thirty years. He was a member of the Provincial and Continental Congresses and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He went to France, Holland, and England on diplomatic missions, and was Vice-President of the United States when George Washington was President, and President from 1797 to 1801. At the expiration of his term as President he retired to private life.

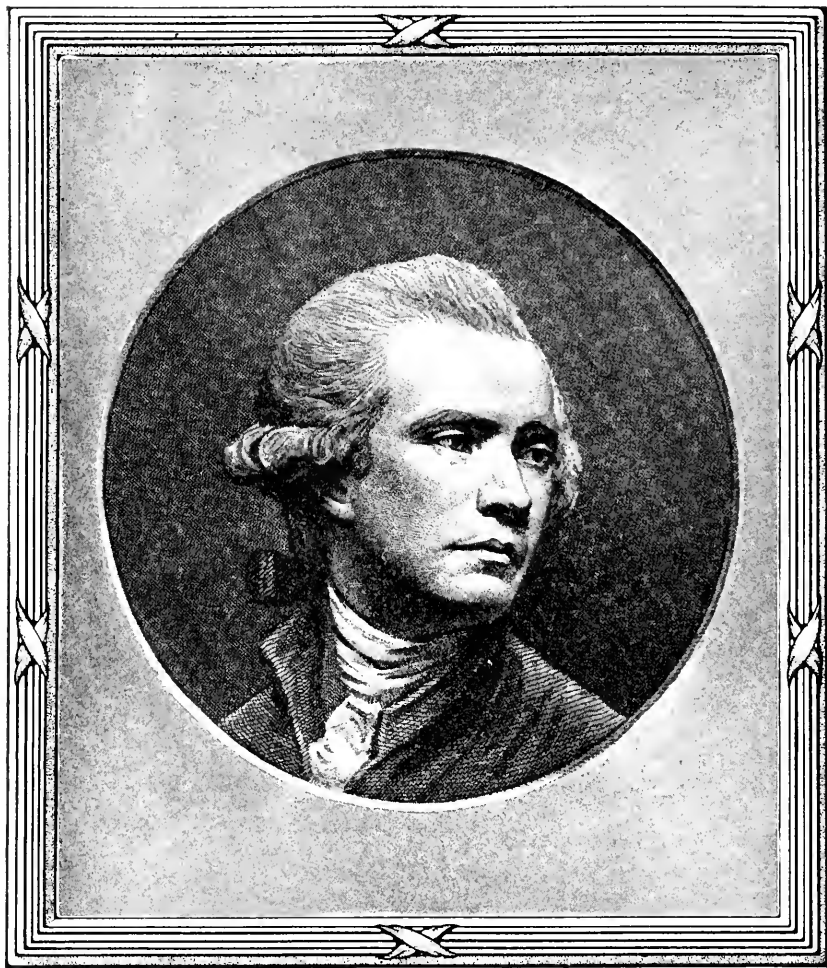


JOHN HANCOCK
Patriot

Born Quincy, Mass.,
January 12, 1737

Died Quincy, Mass.,
October 8, 1793

John Hancock, upon completing his education, entered the counting-room of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, a wealthy Boston merchant, and inherited his uncle's business and estate when he died in 1764. His Boston residence was the famous Hancock House, which stood on Beacon Street until the year 1863, and for many years the mansion was the scene of much social and political activity. Becoming one of the leaders of the patriots, he was president of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia from 1775 to 1777, and as such was the first delegate to sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was the first State governor of Massachusetts from 1780 to 1785, and was also elected annually from 1787 until 1793, when he died in office.



JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY
Painter

Born Boston,
July 3, 1737

Died London, England,
September 9, 1815

John Singleton Copley acquired fame in his native town while yet a young man, and painted many portraits of Bostonians of prominence, notably those of John Adams, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock. In 1774 he went to Italy to pursue his studies, and two years later became a permanent resident of London, England. He was befriended there by Benjamin West, R.A., the American painter, whose influence was of great assistance to him. Copley was renowned for his historical paintings and his portraits of eminent men. He was made a Royal Academician in 1780. His son, John Singleton Copley, became Lord Lyndhurst, and was twice Lord Chancellor of England. Copley is commemorated in his native place by the square which bears his name.



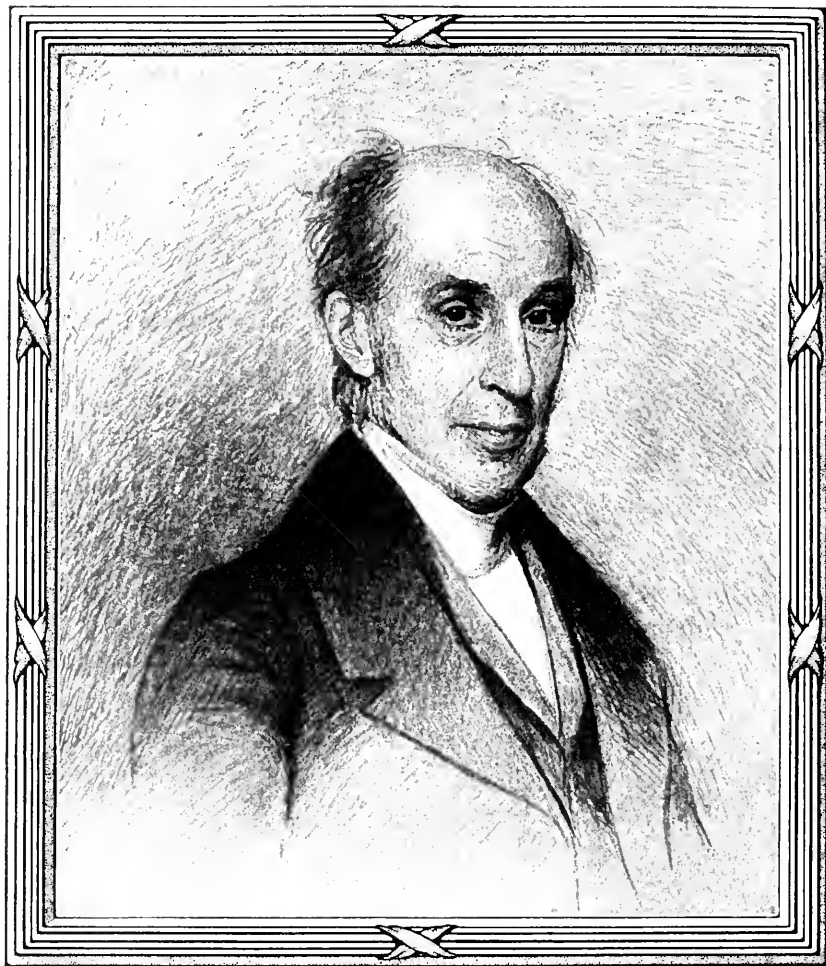
Born Roxbury, Mass.,
June 11, 1741

JOSEPH WARREN

Physician, Patriot

Killed at Bunker Hill,
June 17, 1775

Joseph Warren, after his graduation at Harvard College in 1750, studied medicine, and at the opening of the Revolutionary War had attained to prominence as a physician. He entered with zeal into the political events which preceded the Revolution, and filled offices of trust and responsibility. Dr. Warren was appointed a major-general on June 14, 1775, by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Three days later he was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the time when the first real battle showed the colonists that a bloody struggle with the mother country was inevitable.



CHARLES BULFINCH
Architect

Born Boston,
August 8, 1763

Died Boston,
April 15, 1844

Charles Bulfinch, after graduating at Harvard College in 1781, developed a love for architecture, which was further stimulated by study in Europe whither he went in 1785. Returning to Boston in 1787, he at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and during a long career designed very many of the public buildings erected in Massachusetts and elsewhere. Prominent among these in Boston are the State House, the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the State Prison, all still standing, and the first Boston Theatre and the first Roman Catholic Cathedral, now both demolished. Bulfinch resided in Washington, D.C., from 1818 to 1830 as the architect of the United States Capitol. He was also prominent in civic affairs in Boston, serving as selectman from 1780 to 1793 and as chairman of the board from 1797 to 1818, during which time the town made such progress that he has been called The Great Selectman.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
Sixth President of the
United States

Born Braintree, Mass.,
July 11, 1767

Died Washington, D.C.,
February 23, 1848

John Quincy Adams was graduated from Harvard College in 1787, and, having studied for the bar, became a successful lawyer and writer. He entered public life in 1794, and held high official positions almost continuously until his death. He was minister to Holland, England, and Prussia successively, United States senator from Massachusetts, commissioner at the Treaty of Ghent, Secretary of State of the United States, and President of the United States from 1825 to 1829. From 1831 until his death, although an ex-President, he served as a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and was known as "The Old Man Eloquent."



JEAN LEFEBVRE DE CHEVERUS

Born Mayenne, France,
January 28, 1768

First Roman Catholic Bishop
of Boston

Died Bordeaux, France,
July 19, 1836

Jean Lefebvre de Cheverus, who was born of a distinguished family, was educated in his native city and in Paris, France. He was ordained in Paris just before the French Revolution, but left his native land on account of existing disorder there. After a residence in London, England, he came to Boston in 1796, and, with Rev. Father Martignon, ministered to the spiritual needs of the Catholic congregation in that town. During his residence in Boston he was beloved by Protestants and Catholics alike, and the former contributed largely for the cathedral erected in 1803. He was made first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston in 1808. Recalled to France, Bishop Cheverus was made bishop of Montauban in 1823, archbishop of Bordeaux in 1826, and cardinal in 1836.



JOSIAH QUINCY

Born Boston,
February 4, 1772

Mayor of Boston,
President of Harvard University

Died Quincy, Mass.,
July 1, 1864

Josiah Quincy was graduated at Harvard College in 1790. He then studied law, and began practice as a lawyer in Boston in 1793. He became prominent in public life, and was a State senator of Massachusetts and a member of Congress for four terms. He was Mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1829, and gave his native city an administration so progressive that he has been called The Great Mayor. He was president of Harvard University from 1829 to 1845, and there also rendered executive service to his Alma Mater that greatly increased her prosperity.



NATHANIEL BOWDITCH

Born Salem, Mass.,
March 20, 1773

Navigator, Astronomer

Died Boston, Mass.,
March 16, 1838

Nathaniel Bowditch left school while he was yet a child, and was later an apprentice until he became of age. He then went to sea for nine years, becoming both captain and supercargo of the ship "Putnam" in his last voyage in 1802. From 1804 to 1823 he was president of the Essex Fire and Marine Company of Salem, and then removed to Boston, having become actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company of that city. He remained with this company until his death. Although self-taught, he so mastered mathematics that he published "The Practical Mariner," but his great work is his "Commentary" on the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, the celebrated astronomer and mathematician. He was a member of many learned societies in the United States and Europe.



JOSEPH STORY
Jurist

Born Marblehead, Mass.,
September 18, 1779

Died Cambridge, Mass.,
September 10, 1845

Joseph Story was graduated at Harvard College in 1798. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1801. He first practised his profession in Salem, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature and speaker of the House of Representatives in 1811. He was also a member of Congress and a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1820. In 1811 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1820 Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University, holding both offices until his death. Justice Story attained to eminence as a lawyer. His "Commentaries" is a standard work on the Constitution.

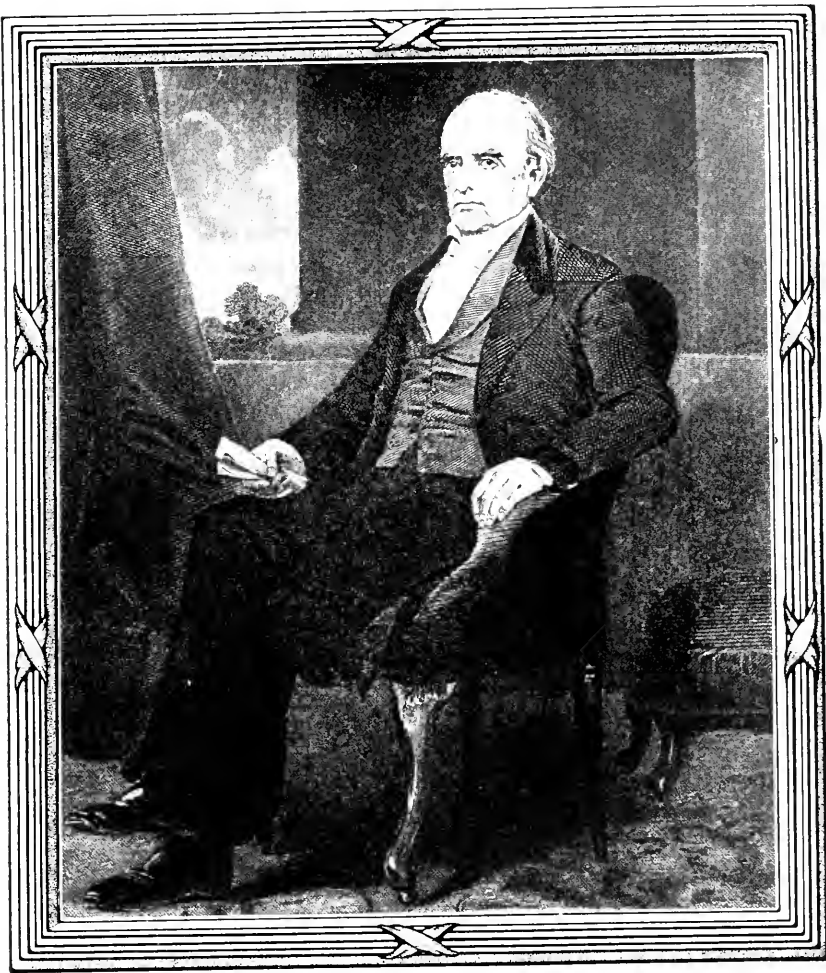


WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING
Clergyman

Born Newport, R.I.,
April 7, 1780

Died Bennington, Vt.,
October 2, 1842

William Ellery Channing, after his graduation at Harvard College in 1798, was a teacher, and later studied theology. In 1803 he became the pastor of the Federal Street Congregational Church in Boston, and remained in this pastorate, though enfeebled in health, until 1840. During the great religious movement early in the nineteenth century, he was the leader of the Unitarian side, and his influence is a power to-day in the church of that denomination in the United States. He published many books, both religious and miscellaneous, being much interested in reform movements. A statue of William Ellery Channing is placed opposite the Arlington Street Church.

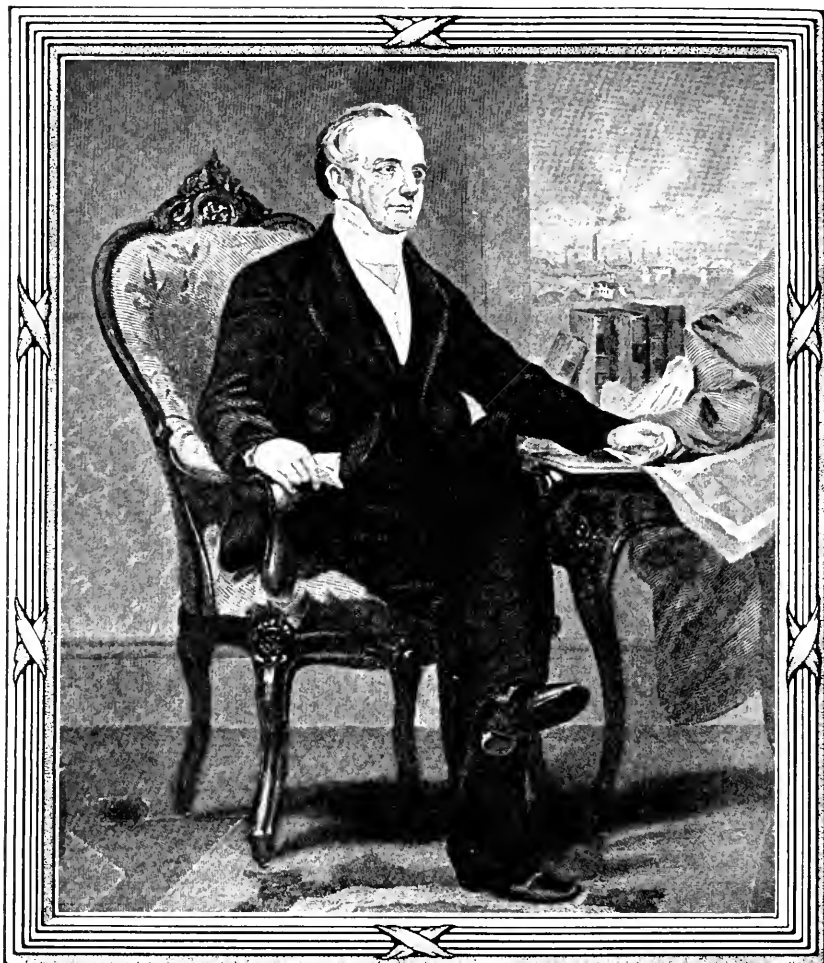


DANIEL WEBSTER
Statesman

Born Salisbury, N.H.,
January 18, 1782

Died Marshfield, Mass.,
October 24, 1852

Daniel Webster, after graduating at Dartmouth College in 1801, taught school, and then studied law in Boston, being admitted to the bar in 1805. He soon won success as a lawyer in New Hampshire, his most famous case being the Dartmouth College case. In 1813, being elected a member of Congress, he began a career by which he became the foremost public man of his time, and was kept almost continuously in public office. Removing to Boston in 1816, he was again elected to Congress, was United States senator from Massachusetts, and Secretary of State of the United States in the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Fillmore. He was also an unsuccessful aspirant for the Presidency. Webster delivered countless orations and addresses, his greatest effort being his Reply to Hayne in 1830, and his fame as a statesman and orator has never been surpassed in the United States. He was devoted to agriculture, and died at his farm in Marshfield, lamented by the nation.



ABBOTT LAWRENCE
Born Groton Mass.,
December 16, 1792 Merchant, Minister to England

Died Boston,
August 18, 1855

Abbott Lawrence, after being educated at Groton Academy, entered mercantile life in the store of his brother, Amos Lawrence, in Boston. He became a partner with his brother in the firm of A. & A. Lawrence, importers, and amassing a fortune in this business, entered public life, for which he was eminently fitted. He served two terms in Congress and was United States minister to England from 1840 to 1852. Abbott Lawrence founded the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, giving it an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, and he was widely known and respected for his many benefactions.

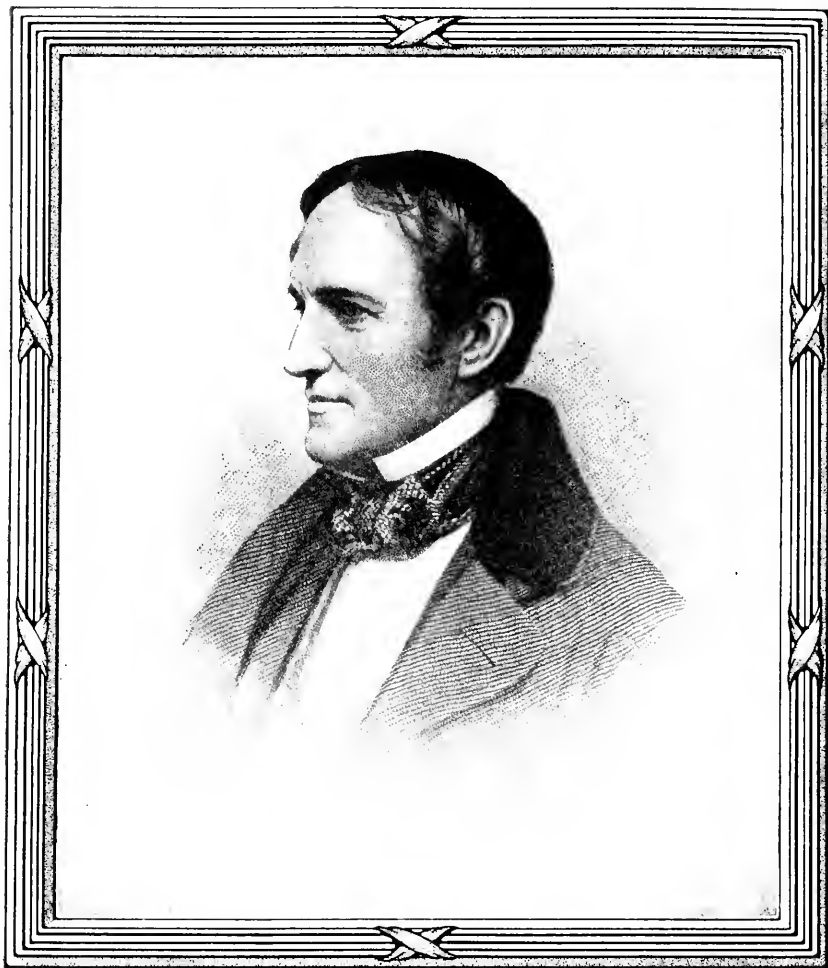


EDWARD EVERETT
Statesman

Born Dorchester, Mass.,
April 11, 1794

Died Boston,
January 15, 1865

Edward Everett, a graduate of Harvard College in 1811, after being pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, and Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard College, early entered upon a public career which gave him great distinction. He filled many positions of trust and dignity, among which were the governorship of Massachusetts and the presidency of Harvard University. He was also a senator from Massachusetts and Secretary of State of the United States. He was widely known as an orator, and his published addresses are models of eloquence. He delivered the oration at the time that President Lincoln made his celebrated Gettysburg address, and, when he died, Lincoln issued a proclamation announcing his death to the nation.



WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT
Historian

Born Salem, Mass.,
May 4, 1796

Died Boston,
January 28, 1859

William Hickling Prescott, receiving an injury to an eye while a student in Harvard College, determined to devote his life to a literary rather than a professional career. As a result of his injury, he was obliged to have assistance in his literary work during his entire life. Prescott wrote the "Conquest of Mexico," the "Conquest of Peru," the "History of Philip II. of Spain," and other works of great literary merit, and his writings were translated into the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Italian languages. He was also honored by membership in many learned societies in the United States and Europe.

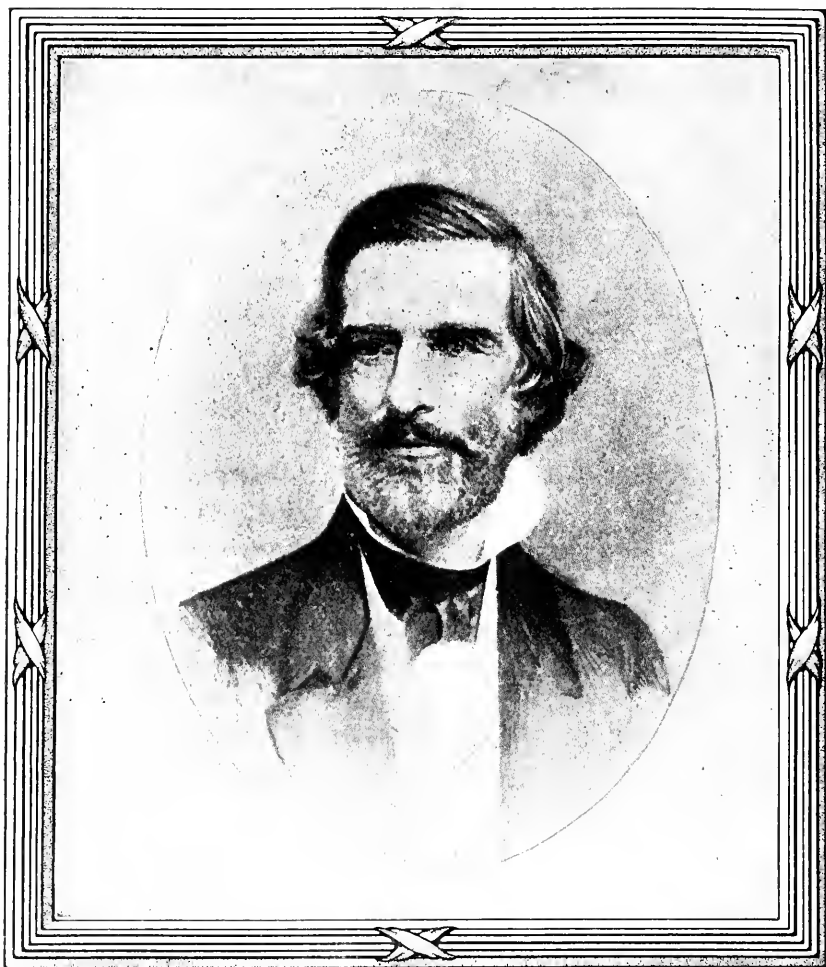


RUFUS CHOATE
Statesman

Born Essex, Mass.,
October 1, 1799

Died Halifax, N. S.,
July 13, 1859

Rufus Choate studied law after his graduation at Dartmouth College in 1819 and practised his profession for about ten years in Danvers, Mass. He removed to Boston in 1834, and there gained the highest reputation as a lawyer. Entering public life, he was a representative and senator in the State government of Massachusetts, a member of Congress and United States senator from Massachusetts from 1841 to 1845, succeeding Daniel Webster, who had been made Secretary of State of the United States. Rufus Choate's skill as a lawyer and his power and grace of oratory gave him a fame which has been rarely equalled in Massachusetts.



SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE

Born Boston,
November 10, 1801

Benefactor of the Blind

Died Boston,
January 9, 1876

Samuel Gridley Howe was graduated at Brown University in 1821, and then studied medicine, but did not practise that profession, as his activities through a long life were devoted to philanthropic movements. He was actively engaged from 1821 to 1827 in the struggle for independence in Greece, residing in that country for several years, and was subject to arrest in Prussia in 1832 for aiding the Polish army then in that country. Dr. Howe was actively interested in the anti-slavery movement in Massachusetts, but his enduring monument is his work for the welfare of the blind, and their present rational treatment is largely the result of his labors both in this country and in Europe. In 1832 he organized the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, and he was connected with it for the remainder of his life.



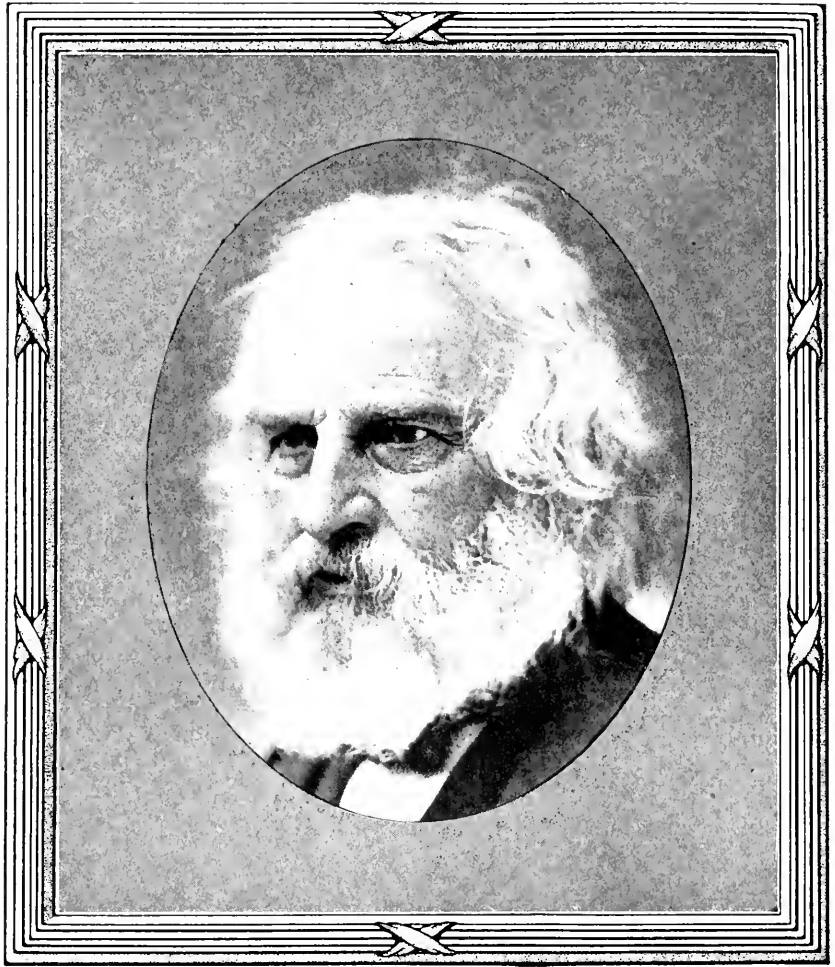
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

Anti-slavery Leader

Born Newburyport, Mass.,
December 12, 1804

Died Boston,
May 24, 1879

William Lloyd Garrison learned the printer's trade while with the Newburyport *Herald* and at the same time wrote for its columns. He was then connected for several years with a newspaper which strongly advocated temperance and the abolition of slavery. Having become the champion of the anti-slavery movement, in 1831 he established in Boston the *Liberator* for the free expression of his unpopular views. Garrison only escaped bodily harm from a mob in Boston in 1835 by being rescued by friends and placed for safe keeping in the city jail. In 1868 he was presented with a generous gift of money as a national tribute to his great work in the abolition of slavery. He was the founder of the American Anti-slavery Society in 1832, and its president from 1843 to 1863.



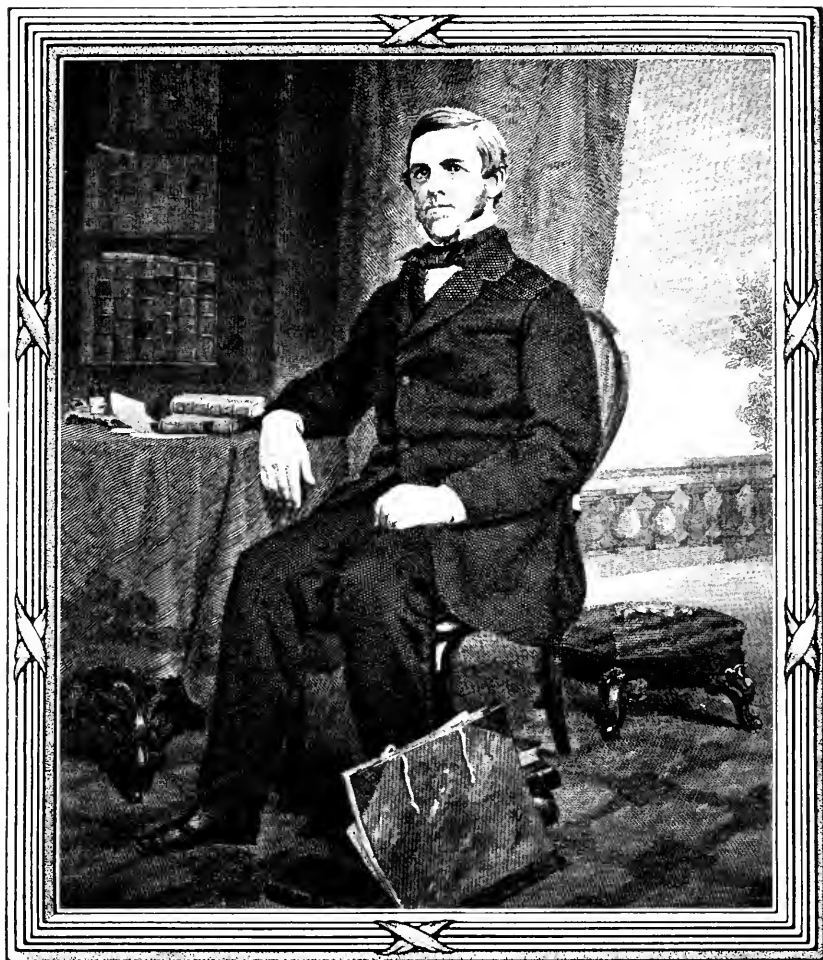
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Born Portland, Me.,
February 27, 1807

Poet

Died Cambridge, Mass.,
March 24, 1882

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1825. He then studied law with his father, but decided to devote his life to literature. He became Professor of Modern Literature and Languages at Bowdoin College, and later filled the same professorship at Harvard College for many years. Longfellow began to write verse at an early age, and the numberless poems which he wrote, all of the loftiest sentiment, made him the most popular and beloved of American poets; and many editions of his poetical and prose works have been published in the United States and England. His best known longer poems are "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," and his translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy." Professor Longfellow's home in Cambridge was the celebrated Craigie House, which was the headquarters of General Washington during the Revolutionary War.



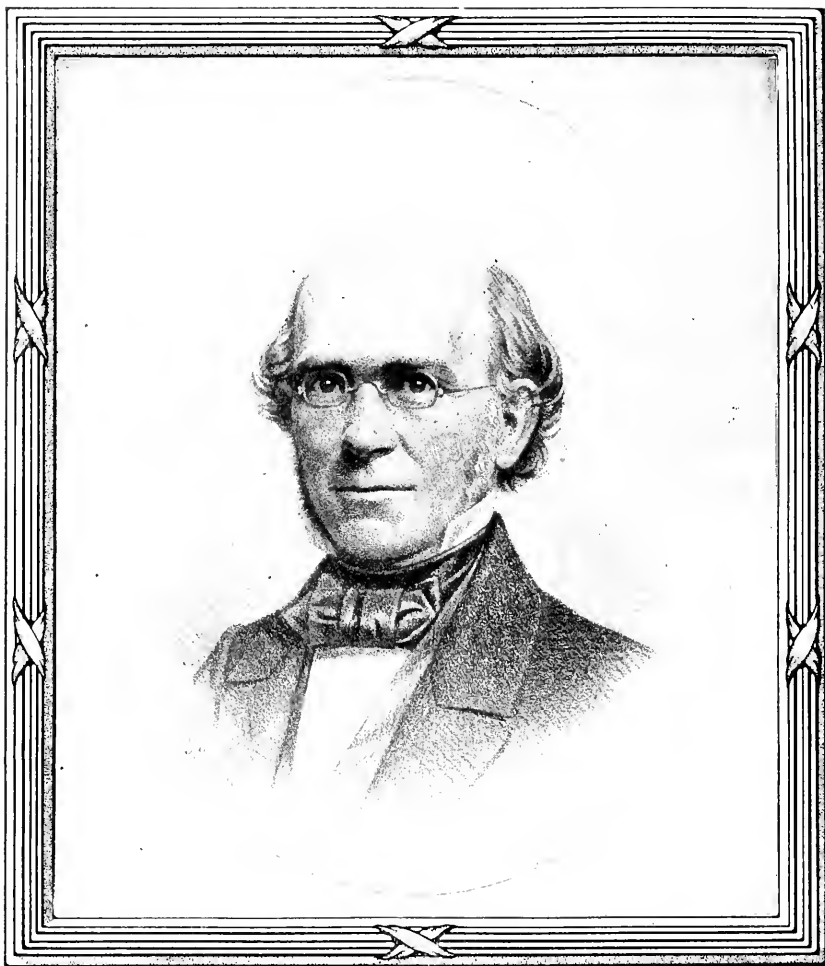
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Born Cambridge, Mass.,
August 29, 1809

Physician and Author

Died Boston,
October 7, 1894

Oliver Wendell Holmes was graduated at Harvard College in the famous class of 1829, and then began the study of law, but soon decided to study medicine. He became better known, however, as a professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth and Harvard Colleges than as a practicing physician. Dr. Holmes is best known to fame as a writer of poetry and prose. He began his literary work while yet a student at college, and throughout his long life wrote many poems, some of which sparkle with humor and some in a more serious vein. His prose works also fill several volumes, the best known being his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."



THEODORE PARKER
Clergyman

Born Lexington, Mass.,
August 24, 1810

Died Florence, Italy,
May 10, 1860

Theodore Parker was a student at Harvard College, but was not a graduate of that institution. He studied theology, and was installed as pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in West Roxbury in 1837. In 1846 he established an organization at Boston known as the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, and his preaching, especially in the Music Hall from 1852 to 1859, attracted great numbers of people who admired his radical theology. He was pastor of the society until his death. Theodore Parker was deeply interested in the causes of temperance and the abolition of slavery, and was also known as a lecturer. Much of his literary work has been published.

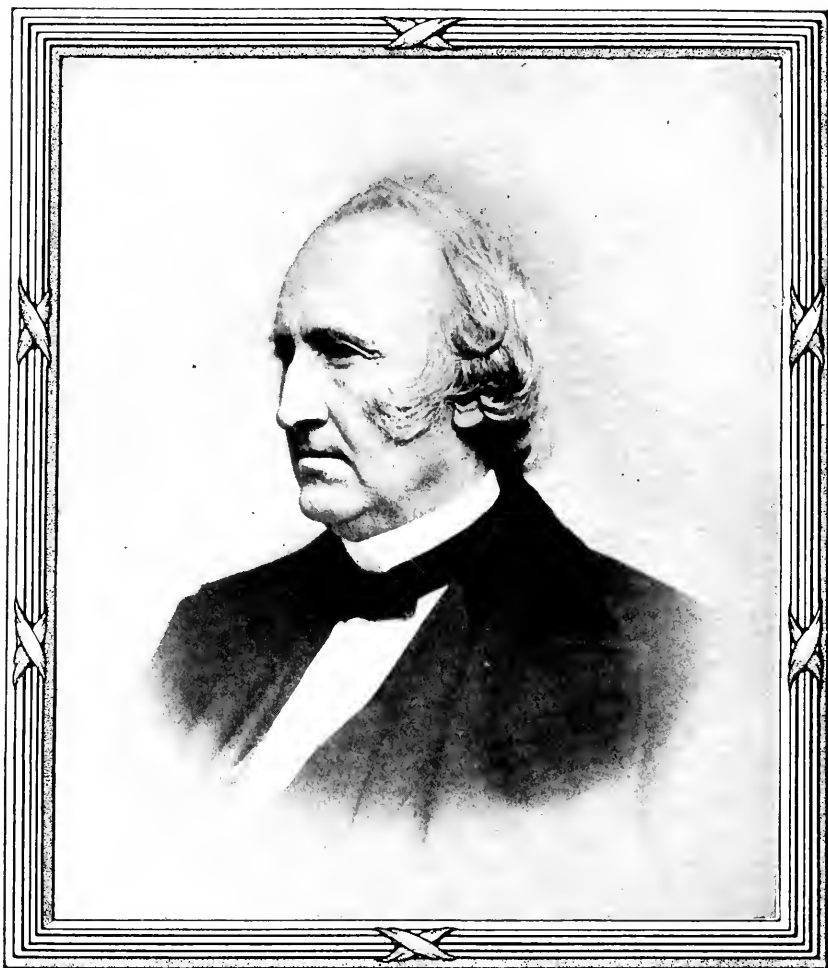


Born Boston,
January 6, 1811

CHARLES SUMNER Statesman

Died Washington, D.C.,
March 11, 1874

Charles Sumner was graduated at Harvard College in 1830 and at the Harvard Law School in 1834. He then practised his profession in Boston and also lectured at the Law School in Cambridge. Entering public life, he was elected in 1851, despite great opposition, United States senator from Massachusetts, succeeding Daniel Webster in that office. Although incapacitated for several years, as the result of a brutal assault on the floor of the Senate by Brooks, he remained a senator until his death, and was one of the leaders of that august body, holding throughout the Civil War the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He delivered a great many orations and addresses, and many of them have been published. His death was mourned by his native state, and he received public funeral honors in Boston.



WENDELL PHILLIPS
Orator, Reformer

Born Boston,
November 29, 1811

Died Boston,
February 2, 1884

Wendell Phillips, son of John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, was a graduate of Harvard College in 1831 and of the Harvard Law School in 1833. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1834. Becoming active, however, in the anti-slavery agitation, he soon abandoned his profession, as he could not conscientiously subscribe to the Constitution of the United States, which then countenanced slavery. Mr. Phillips by his great powers of oratory, which have been seldom excelled in the United States, accomplished much for the cause of the abolition of slavery, and was an earnest coworker with William Lloyd Garrison in that great movement. He was president of the American Anti-slavery Society from 1865 to its dissolution in 1870. He was also widely known as a public lecturer, his grace and eloquence making him popular on the lecture platform.

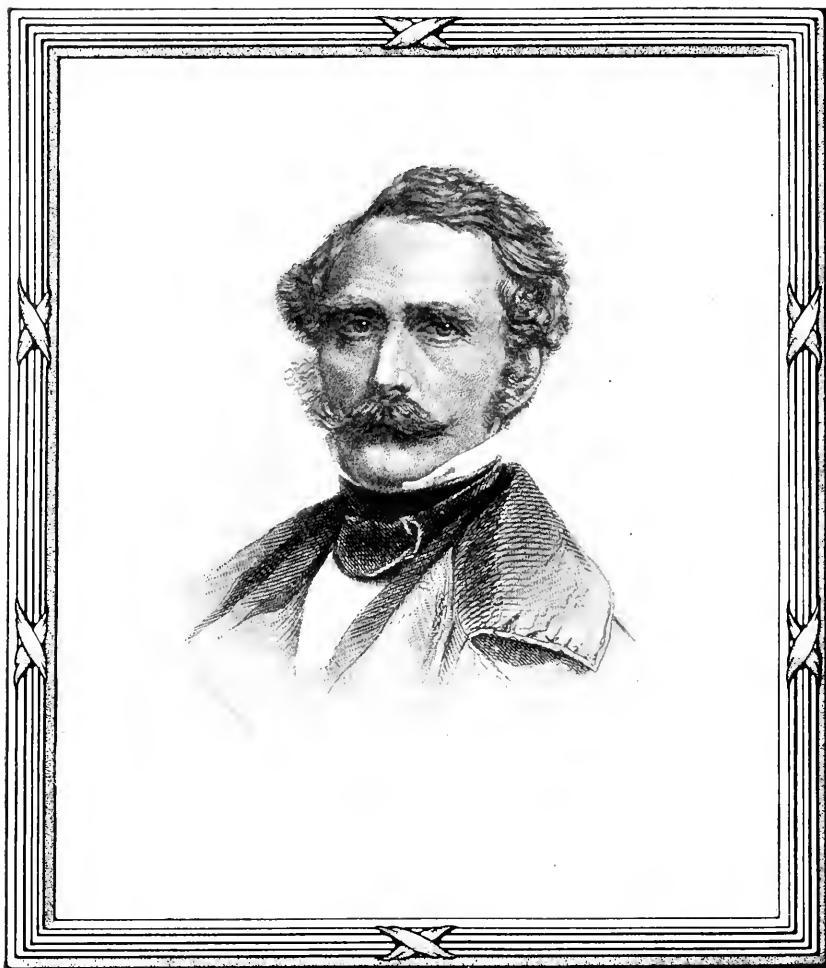


JOHN ALBION ANDREW
War Governor of Massachusetts

Born Windham, Me.,
May 31, 1818

Died Boston,
October 30, 1867

John Albion Andrew, having studied law after his graduation at Bowdoin College in 1837, was admitted to the bar in 1840. He early became interested in the anti-slavery movement in Massachusetts, and rendered legal service in fugitive slave cases. Having been elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1858 and having been a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860, he was elected in the latter year governor of Massachusetts. His services as governor from 1861 to 1865, embracing the period of the Civil War, were discharged with the utmost fidelity, and he was often a counsellor of President Lincoln in affairs of state. Governor Andrew practically gave his life to the cause of the suppression of slavery, for he died less than three years after the close of the Civil War.



WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN MORTON

Born Charlton, Mass.,
August 9, 1819

First Demonstrator of Ether

Died New York, N.Y.,
July 15, 1868

William Thomas Green Morton left his father's farm when a lad, and came to Boston, but, being unsuccessful in business, studied dentistry in the city of Baltimore, and later established himself in Boston. Being told that sulphuric ether would subdue pain, he made experiments which confirmed this belief, and on October 16, 1846, at the request of Dr. John Collins Warren, he administered ether successfully in a surgical operation, for the first time, at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Other claimants for the great honor appeared, but Dr. Morton is acknowledged to be the first demonstrator of the use of ether in surgery.

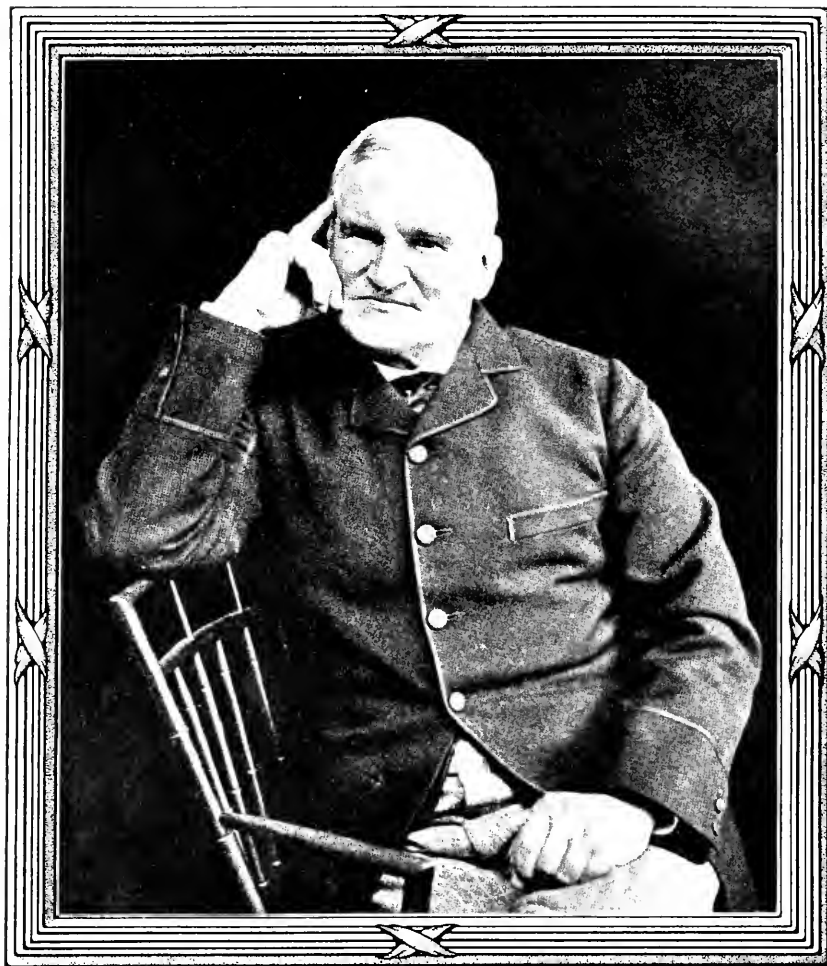


EDWARD EVERETT HALE
Clergyman, Author

Born Boston,
April 3, 1822

Died Boston,
June 10, 1909

Edward Everett Hale, who was of distinguished New England ancestry, was graduated at Harvard College in 1839. After receiving a theological education, he was from 1846 to 1856 pastor of the Church of the Unity in Worcester, Mass. He then removed to Boston, having become minister of the South Congregational Society of that city, and remained in that pastorate until his death. In addition to being eminent as a preacher, he was a voluminous writer, and some of his stories, notably "The Man without a Country," have become classics. Dr. Hale was active in numberless organizations for the uplifting of humanity and, when he died, was deeply mourned in the community. He was chaplain of the United States Senate at the time of his death.

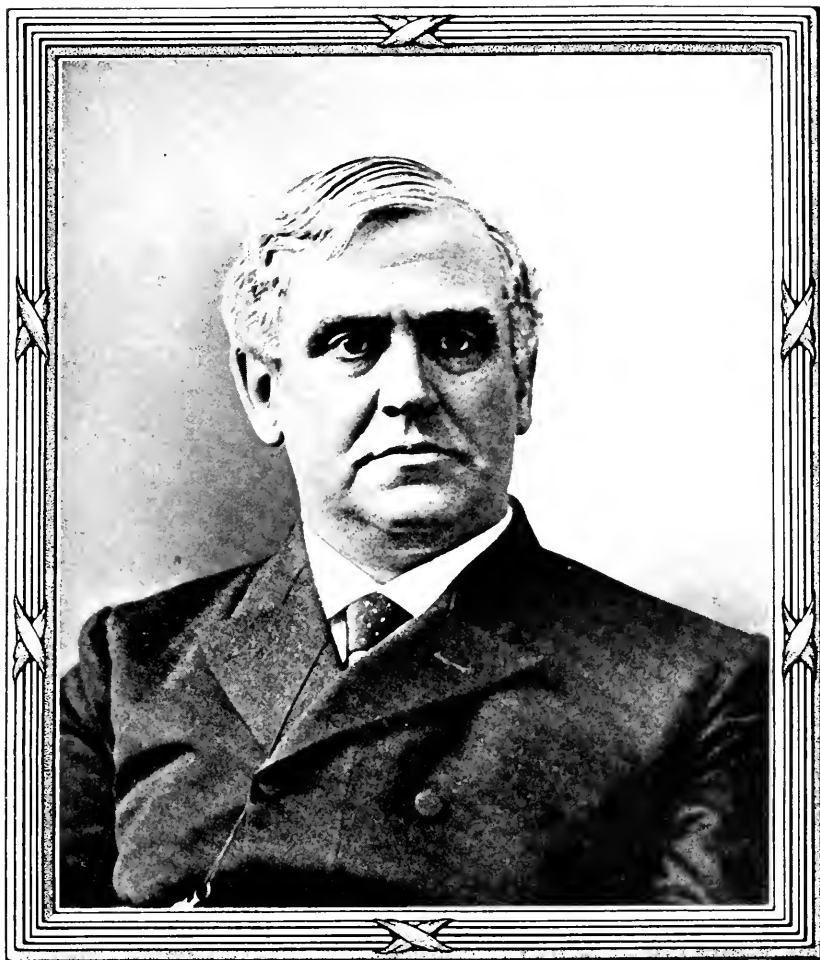


FRANCIS PARKMAN
Historian

Born Boston,
September 16, 1823

Died Boston,
November 8, 1893

Francis Parkman was graduated at Harvard College in 1844 and at the Harvard Law School in 1846, but he did not practise that profession, for he decided early in life to devote his energies to literature. With this end in view, he travelled extensively while yet a young man, and visited historic localities and Indian tribes from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, his object being to write a history of the pioneer period of the United States and Canada. In 1851 he published his "Conspiracy of Pontiac," and this was followed as the years passed, in spite of almost continuous physical suffering, by a series of publications bearing the general title of "France and England in America," which form an enduring contribution to American historical literature.



PHILLIPS BROOKS

Born Boston,
December 13, 1835

Protestant Episcopal Bishop
of Massachusetts

Died Boston,
January 23, 1893

Phillips Brooks, after his graduation at Harvard College in 1855, taught at the Boston Latin School, and later studied at the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was ordained to the ministry in 1859, and was then rector successively of the Church of the Advent and the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1869 he returned to his native city, and became rector of Trinity Church, where he remained until 1891, when he was elected bishop of Massachusetts. Filling the episcopate less than two years, his sudden death was the occasion of public mourning seldom equalled in Boston, and his funeral at Trinity Church was a public demonstration of love and respect. His statue in Boston, built by the contributions of the people, is a tribute to his power for good.



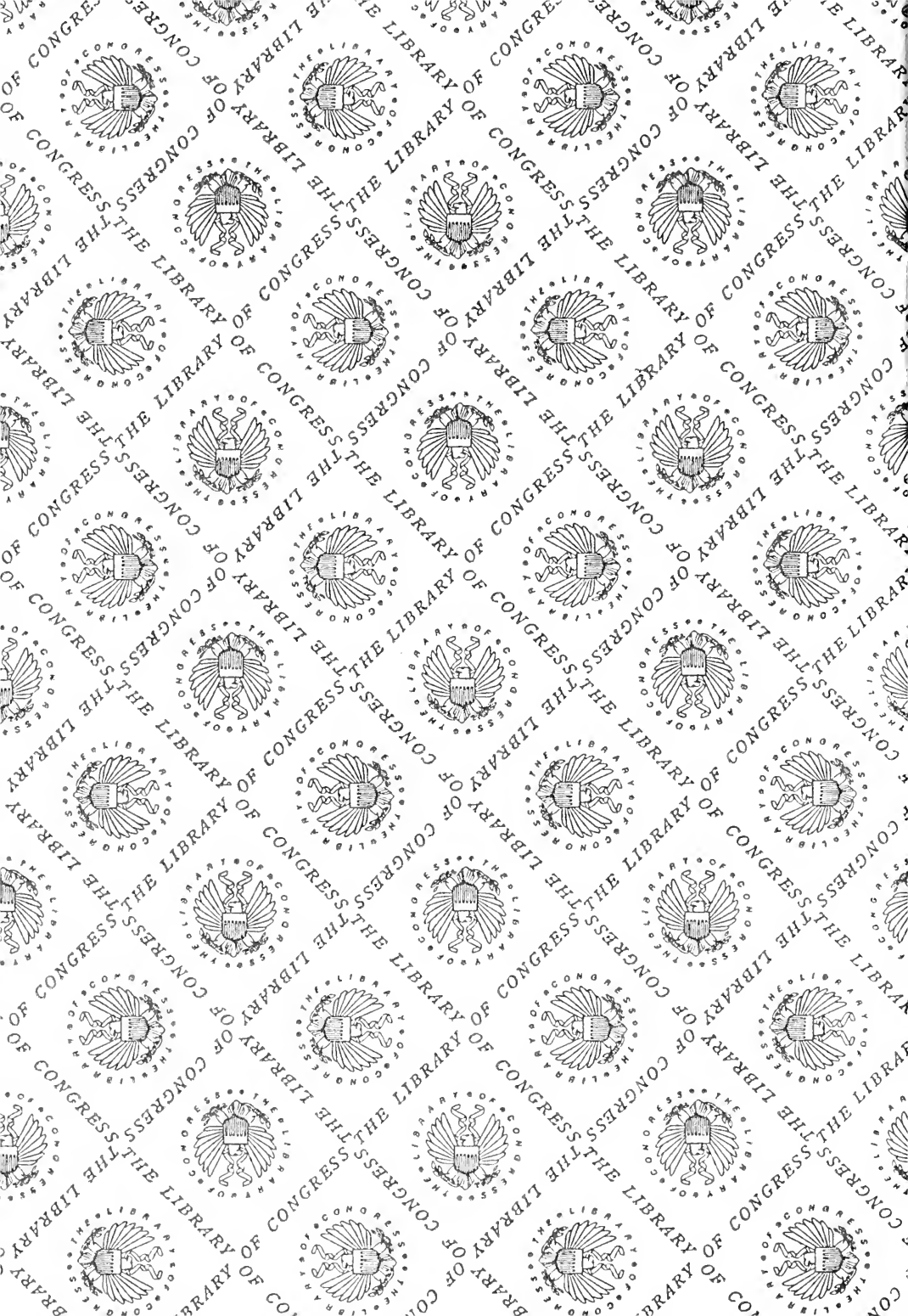
ROBERT GOULD SHAW

Born Boston,
October 10, 1837

Soldier of the Civil War

Killed at Fort Wagner, S.C.,
July 18, 1863

Robert Gould Shaw, a graduate of Harvard College in 1860, entered the service of his country early in the Civil War, and was an officer in the Second Regiment, M. V. M. In 1863 he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, M. V. M., by Governor Andrew. This was the first of the colored regiments to be raised in the North for service in the war. Colonel Shaw left Boston for the seat of war May 28, 1863, proud to march at the head of his colored troops. Less than two months later he fell at the head of his regiment at the assault on Fort Wagner, and was buried in a trench with those of his command who were killed. Colonel Shaw is immortalized in his native city by the Shaw Memorial on Beacon Street, opposite the State House.



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